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U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

Region 4

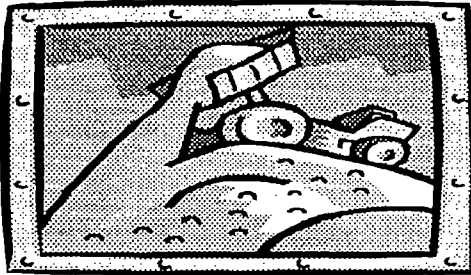
Superfund Update Fact Sheet Brown's Dump

SITE: Brown's Dump
BREAK: 13.9
OTHER: _____

UPDATE

Jacksonville, Florida (Duval County)

NOVEMBER 2000



What is Brown's Dump?

Brown's Dump is land that is located in the City of Jacksonville in Duval County, Florida. It is about fifty (50) acres and is surrounded by 33rd Street, Pearce Street and Moncrief Creek. Part of the property is occupied by the Mary McCleod Bethune Elementary School, a Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) substation, and residential areas, including the Bessie Circle Apartments, Moncrief Village Apartment Complex, and Palm Terrace Apartment Complex.

How Did it Become Brown's Dump?

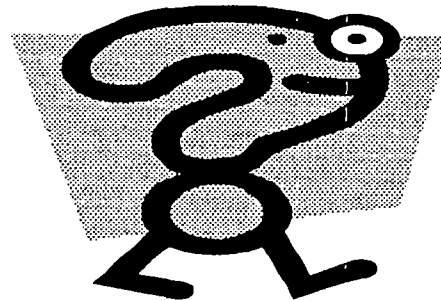
Brown's Dump is property that was owned by the family of Clinton Brown. Mr. Brown operated a **landfill** at this location from the 1940s to the early 1950s. Mr. Brown reported that the land was used for hog farming before and after the dumping activities. The City of Jacksonville used the land to get rid of **ash** from municipal solid waste **incinerators**.

In 1955, approximately fourteen (14) acres of the site were obtained by the

Duval County School Board through **condemnation** procedures. The dump was **backfilled**, and construction of the Mary McCleod Bethune Elementary School started soon afterward at the corner of Pearce and 33rd Streets.

Two (2) acres of the property, on Pearce Street, was obtained by the JEA to build an electrical substation. Apartments and single-family homes were built at different times on and near the site, around the school and JEA facilities.

What Has Been Done?

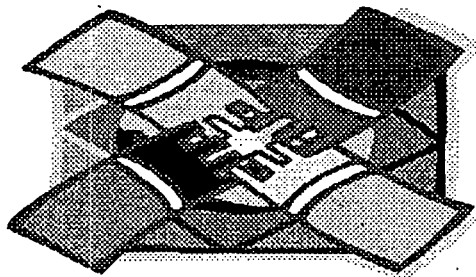


Various meetings and information sessions have been held related to the Brown's Dump site.

- EPA conducted two weeks of interviews with community members during November and December 1999.
- On January 21, 2000, EPA issued updated fact sheets on EPA's website regarding the Brown's Dump and Jacksonville Ash Sites.

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- On February 17, 2000, EPA issued its community Involvement Plan for the Brown's Dump Site.
- On February 19, 2000, EPA officials attended an Information Exchange hosted by Congresswoman Brown.
- From September through November 1999, the City and EPA developed the Technical Assistance Plan (TAP) and on November 15, 1999, EPA approved the TAP.

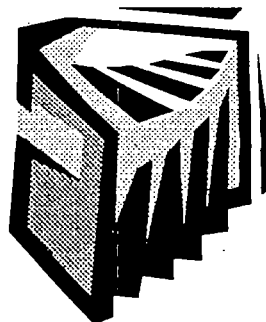
What's Going On Now?

- An updated fact sheet will be given to the community concerning ongoing activities at Brown's Dump (November 2000).
- Telephone contacts are being made with Block Captains in the Brown's Dump area, local and city officials, and community members.
- Door-to-door introductions and informal talks will be done during the week of November 14, 2000. EPA Community Relations Coordinator, L'Tonya Spencer, and Remedial Project Manager, Caroline Robinson, will be available to provide updates and answer questions. Block captains and officials will be notified.

- The draft remedial investigation (RI) is being reviewed now (November 2000). Comments on the draft should be submitted by November 27, 2000. The results will be presented to the community upon completion of the draft RI review.

- EPA is preparing for a **baseline risk assessment** from data in the draft RI report.

- **ATSDR** is in the process of preparing an updated **Health Consultation** based on the latest data in the draft RI report.



DEFINITIONS

Ash – Grayish-white to black soft residue left from a burning process.

ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry) – A federal public health agency with the mission to prevent exposure, negative effects to health and decreased quality of life related to the exposure of hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment.

Backfill – Clean soil used to fill a hole where contaminated (dirty/polluted) soil is removed.

Baseline Risk Assessment – A review of the potential negative health effects (*current or future*) caused by hazardous substance releases from a site.

Condemnation – To state that something is unfit to be used or occupied.

Citizens Organized for Environmental Justice (COEJ) – An environmental justice group that was awarded a Technical Assistance Plan (TAP) fund for the Brown's Dump site. The money from the grant will be used to hire a Technical Advisor to assist the community in understanding the cleanup process review technical documents.

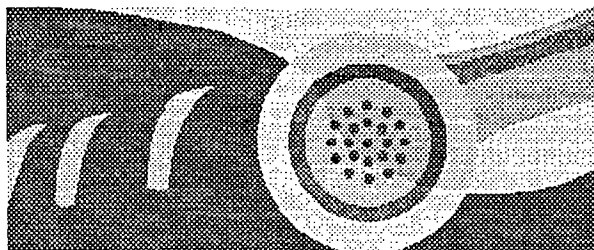
Health Consultation – Review of current or present, specific information related to water, soil, and/or air and how it affects present health.

Incinerator – A furnace used for the routine burning of waste materials using controlled flames from fire.

Landfill – A method for final disposal of solid waste on land. (A way to get rid of trash)

Remedial Investigation (RI) – Gather data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a site.

If you have any questions, concerns, or comments, please feel free to call or contact us by using the information below.



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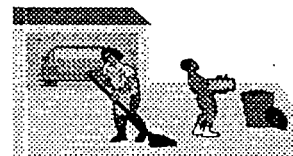
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WHAT PARENTS CAN DO TO LOWER BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN CHILDREN

*Make sure that you are not bringing lead home from work
on your clothes, shoes, hands, or face.*

HOUSEKEEPING

Reducing dust in older homes that were painted with lead-based paint may help lower blood lead levels. Some vinyl mini-blinds made outside the U.S. contain lead. You can lower your child's exposure to dust by doing the following things:

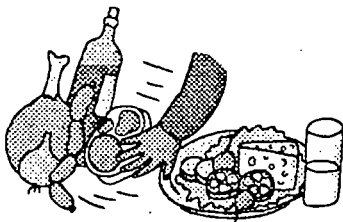


- Make sure your child cannot get to peeling paint or chewable surfaces painted with lead-based paint or to vinyl mini-blinds made outside the U.S. Pay special attention to windows and windowsills and wells.
- Wash your child's hands and face before he/she eats.
- Wash toys and pacifiers frequently.
- Wash pets frequently and wash your child's hands after playing with the pet.
- If the house was built before about 1960 and has hard surface floors, wet mop them at least once a week. Other hard surfaces (such as windowsills and baseboards) should be wiped regularly. So not vacuum hard surface floors or windowsills or wells, since this will scatter the dust.

OTHER WAYS TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD

- Some of the highest concentrations of lead in a yard tend to be near surfaces that were once painted with lead-based paint, like exterior walls. If exterior lead-based paint was used on your home, plant bushes around the outside of your house so your child cannot play there.
- Do not store food in open cans.
- Do not use pottery or ceramic ware for storing food or eating or drinking from if it was made for decoration or made in other countries.
- Make sure that you are not bringing lead home from work on your clothes or shoes. Do not use lead at home in hobbies, such as making lead sinkers or shot or making stained glass windows with lead solder.

NUTRITION



- Make sure your child eats regular meals, since more lead is absorbed on an empty stomach.
- Make sure your child's diet contains plenty of iron and calcium. Plenty of iron and calcium in your child's diet will keep him/her from absorbing as much lead.

EXAMPLES OF DIETARY SOURCES OF IRON AND CALCIUM

IRON		CALCIUM	
Liver	Spinach	Milk	Yogurt
Fortified Cereal	Cooked Legumes (peas & beans)	Cheese	Cooked Greens